

The "inconciliables" insist that these provisions of the new treaty are therefore a guaranty of the territorial integrity of Japan proper and that the United States would be morally bound not only to confer with the other Powers, but to make good that guaranty. Such an extreme view is not taken by the Administration, which does not regard the treaty as a guaranty at all.

It is not believed that more than a handful of Senators will ultimately be found voting against ratification, although the debate on this point may delay action.

Any interregnum in conference proceedings will be brief, not longer than from Friday until Tuesday, and it is not quite certain that a halt will be made before Saturday. All of the delegates appear to have reconciled themselves to the belief that the conference itself will continue until the middle of January even if the naval program is finished within the next week.

As the sea armaments program approaches completion Far Eastern problems are beginning to loom up, and a closer cooperation of some of them than yet has been possible reveals several storm clouds which may portend trouble. This is particularly true of the Shantung and Siberian problems.

In the former the Japanese delegates, who up to this time have displayed the most amiable side of their character, revealed another phase that reflected a determination to yield to universal public opinion only under tremendous pressure. That which is true of Shantung also applies to Siberia, where the Japanese program is interpreted as indicating a determination to exact concessions that appear to be difficult to reconcile with the majority conference sentiment.

However, the attention of the delegates at present is centered on the naval situation. They do not expect any move to revive direct discussions between China and Japan over Shantung until the Tokyo Government has communicated its decision regarding the demands made by China, the rejection of which summarily ended the "conversations" between the representatives of the two countries yesterday.

The American delegates expect their French associates will come forward with a definite proposal to support their request for a larger percentage of cruisers, torpedo boats and submarines allotment than is called for by the capital ship schedule already agreed upon by the United States, Great Britain and Japan.

Justified Inference.

As admitted by the American delegates that Premier Briand's statement wired to Secretary Hughes justifies the inference that the French may ask for authority to maintain an auxiliary fleet in the Pacific, the other four naval Powers regard as either necessary or desirable. They appear to be quite certain that the French estimate as to their defensive needs will call for an allotment of auxiliary tonnage exceeding the percentage favored by the more important sea Powers.

They do not expect France will stipulate that in return for sacrificing any part of the 350,000 tons of capital ships proposed by her delegates last week she be allowed to build the equivalent in auxiliary craft, including submarines. Another point on which the British delegates are confident is that the French delegates will ask the privilege of maintaining a very high percentage of submarine craft—much larger, in fact, than the delegates of the other important sea Powers can regard as acceptable.

The impression is growing in force that the French delegates will attempt to justify their request for light cruisers and submarine tonnage exceeding the maximum favored by other nations by setting up unusual defensive necessities in the absence of guarantees or protection from the larger naval Powers.

Forlorn Hope Apparent.

There is apparent in the French discussion of this feature of the conference naval program a forlorn hope that the United States may yet assent to some such guaranty despite its previous decisions to the contrary. The British delegates are credited with still holding the opinion that their French associates have not entirely abandoned hope in this respect.

The British delegates are prepared for French opposition to the submarine plan which Mr. Balfour and Lord Lee will present to the naval committee either during or after discussion of the French proposal. The British delegates caused it to be known today that they will submit to the committee a complete statement of its views regarding the value of submarines as weapons of defense.

If the British contention is rejected, as seems wholly probable, Mr. Balfour and Lord Lee will appeal to the full conference and repeat their protest against countenancing the submarine as an agent of defense. There does not appear to be any reason to believe that the British delegates will refuse to accept the judgment of the conference.

The majority sentiment of the conference seems to be unmistakably opposed to the submarine policy presented by the British Government because with the exception of Holland there is no indorsement of the British position. Spokesmen for the American delegates in avoiding discussion on this point today asserted that the representatives of this country had not sought to make any deal or trade over support for the naval program advocated by it.

He said the American delegates were of an open mind regarding claims of other nations for concessions exceeding those presented at the opening days of the conference. He intimated that if the French Government could justify its request for a larger percentage of auxiliary naval tonnage than her needs were estimated to call for the American Government would agree to it.

He also said the same statement also applied to the submarine issue. If the British delegates can support their contention that the maximum of 30,000 tons of submarines for the United States and Great Britain is excessive the American delegates will consent to a modification, although any curtailment in the respect does not seem desirable in the opinion of the majority of the delegates.

POPE TO RECEIVE CARDINALS.

Rome, Dec. 21.—Pope Benedict will receive the College of Cardinals on Saturday for the presentation of Christmas greetings. Cardinal Vannetti, the Pope's secretary, will read an address, to which the Pontiff will respond.

STEED FORECASTS TREATY AMENDMENT

Interpretive Rider to Define Agreement Deemed Probable.

FEARS NO BREAKDOWN

'Spirit of the Conference' Is Still Positive Guaranty of Success.

GOOD WILL IS DOMINANT

Speedy Solution of Issues Looked For by British Editor.

By WICKHAM STEED, Editor of London Times.

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The situation has become somewhat complicated. The French naval position is now in general accord with the proposed capital ship ratio, and with the understanding which has always existed that France will need special treatment in regard to other than capital ships.

Yet for some reason hitherto unexplained the grand naval committee adjourned until Thursday, leaving Wednesday blank so far as official treatment of the naval question is concerned.

Reaction on Japanese.

Simultaneously the announcement was made that the Japanese and Chinese delegates have reached a deadlock on the Shantung Railway question and that the points of disagreement must be referred to Tokyo before further discussion of them here. The differences concern at once the financial terms for the redemption of the Shantung Railway and the Japanese proposal to appoint experts to work the railway after its redemption by China.

The details of the proposed redemption plan are for the moment less interesting than the question of the Japanese attitude toward the future control of Shantung. The desire to appoint experts and to arrange intricate terms of redemption covering a long period of years seems to savor of a wish on the part of Japan to retain the reality of control while sacrificing merely its appearance.

Nevertheless this controversy need not in itself be taken tragically. It was obvious that as soon as a difficulty arose in connection with French naval demands the Japanese attitude on Shantung and cognate issues would stiffen. This is what has occurred. The remedy is equally obvious. It is for other delegations to work with a will and to agree quickly. This conference can only succeed if it be carried through to the end of the same spirit in which it was begun. The dominant issue of the conference has always been the maintenance of good will and sincerity not only by the delegations here but by the governments and peoples whom the delegations represent.

In no respect is the predominance of this clearer than in regard to the controversy that has arisen upon the exact meaning of the quadruple Pacific treaty.

Two Possible Views.

It is easy to foresee what play can and perhaps will be made by opponents of the conference—and, indeed, of the assumption by the United States of any obligations, no matter how modest—with this admitted difference of opinion between the President and the American delegation. In some quarters it will be alleged that the President was left in the dark as to the precise nature of the obligations which the delegation was assuming.

In other capital will be made of the disclosure of a hypothetical attempt to maneuver the American nation into a position which it resolutely declined to accept under the cover of the League of Nations. It will also be argued that the quadruple treaty places upon the United States at least the moral duty of assisting Japan against any attack upon her from China or eventually Russia—a prospect obnoxious to American sentiment. In a dozen forms and under various disguises agitation against the conference may be expected to revive.

Undoubtedly this discrepancy in the interpretation of the treaty will bring grief to the mill of its opponents. Possibly some interpretative rider or amendment to it may be found necessary, or its ratification by the Senate may be made contingent upon reservation of the United States against any attack upon her from China or eventually Russia—a prospect obnoxious to American sentiment. In a dozen forms and under various disguises agitation against the conference may be expected to revive.

'Spirit of the Conference.'

This consideration is that the spirit of the conference contemplates a continuing pledge that pledges of territory in every way which tends to promote lasting peace. This "spirit of the conference" is and has throughout been the main factor in its work and the only positive guaranty of its success. Were it weakened or dissipated none of the decisions of the conference would be worth much more than the paper on which they were written.

But even more deplorable than a failure of the conference to achieve its main purposes would be the effect upon the world at large of a breakdown of a great American initiative. The convocation of the Washington conference, the manner in which it was opened, the frankness and determination of Mr. Hughes' statement on limitation of armaments and the evident desire of the United States Administration—with the approval of an overwhelming majority of the American people—to bring a new life into international relationships revived among other democratic peoples the confidence in America and in the sense of idealism of the American people which the events of the past two years had seriously enfeebled. Unless it misjudge totally and absolutely the nature of American feeling toward the President's high endeavor, the spirit which animated his initiative will not disappear, or even decrease to such an extent as to cease to be a driving power behind the Washington gathering.

If I am wrong I prefer to be wrong in placing trust in 110,000,000 of English speaking folk than to put upon the slight that would be involved in any doubt of their resolution to remain for themselves prominent in the moral leadership of the world.

LOOKING ON the conference

'If Agenda Means 'Things to Be Done,' Then the Japanese Have Included China,' Is Sample of Chinese Bitterness Toward Nippon.

By EDWIN C. HILL, Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Mr. Hughes, serving as Sania Claus, needing no makeup, had selected the present particularly craved by China, orphan at the party, when somebody, the little Japanese boy, maybe, hid the stockings. Result, wails of grief and anger. "Bunk," cry the Chinese, corrupted by the slang of Western barbarians, replying to Japanese protestations of good faith. Hard words are flying.

Delay over restoration of Shantung has further embittered the sons of Han, who love the Nipponese as fervidly as south Ireland loves Ulster. While the diplomats are cautious about using provocative language, Chinese newspaper men and students are shouting "Stop thief!" at the top of their voices. Here is a sample of their rancor: "If agenda means 'things to be done,' then the Japanese have included China."

Particularly bitter are the South Chinese, who assert that the Peking Government of North China has sold out to the Japanese. Their language about this and Japanese penetration generally smokes and steams. Dr. Sun Yat Sen, South China's President, is their hero. "Give us a real open door policy," he says, "and we will throw out the whole gang of Japanese burglars," they say. Rough words, but they are grievously provoked, these ancient ones.

"Be honest for once," the Chinese say, not too politely but with immense earnestness. "What has the Western world done for us except to seize our territory and encourage vice? The most humanitarian civilization in the world to-day is that of China. Why? Because the Chinese for thousands of years have clung to a sane, tolerant, gentle and just philosophy of life. There are only a few things in your civilization that would ever be good for us. One of them is organization. Europeans have never tried to understand the Chinese except in terms of dollars and cents, profitable concessions. Whatever could be grabbed and held by threats and force. We are on the way up. Give us what is ours and let us alone. That is all we ask."

It annoys these Chinese thinkers excessively to hear their race referred to as "mysterious," "inscrutable," "incomprehensible." They maintain that the belief is utterly fallacious, and that it is at the bottom of the whole

U. S. DELEGATES UPHOLD 'INSULAR DOMINIONS'

See No Need of Changing Language of Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (Associated Press).—In discussions of the four seas treaty the American delegates are said to take the view that the language of the pact so clearly includes the major Japanese islands that no reservations on the subject will be necessary when the question of ratification is formally under consideration by the Senate.

Inclusion of these islands contrary to the interpretation of President Harding is declared by the delegates to be embraced beyond dispute by the words "insular dominions." When the treaty comes before the Senate, the delegates are planning to explain the circumstances in which the term "insular dominions" was selected and the understanding reached by all the plenipotentiaries as to its meaning. It is said they are prepared to tell in detail of the part of the American delegation in urging that the word "dominions" be included, so that the treaty would apply definitely, not only to Hawaii, Australia and New Zealand, but to the Japanese "homeland" as well.

In the original draft of the treaty application is said to have been limited to "insular possessions." In the discussion which brought about the change the Americans and British are understood to have stood together in insisting that the broader scope be given to the new agreement.

RIDDELL SAYS PEACE RESTS ON PUBLICITY

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Lord Riddell's brief speech was made in reply to speeches by H. C. Nevins, veteran correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, and Edwin M. Hood of the Associated Press, speaking for the Americans. Both Mr. Nevins and Mr. Hood expressed to Lord Riddell the appreciation of the newspaper men reporting the conference for the aid he has given them.

SUFFERING IN INDIA CHARGED TO BRITISH

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (Associated Press).—British rule in India was criticized today in an address before the National Popular Government League by Syed Hossain, one of the three representatives of that country who presented their claims at Versailles, as the cause of the present widespread suffering throughout India, and as being apparently designed solely to transfer Indian wealth bodily to Great Britain.

Mr. Hossain expressed the opinion that it was futile to hold such a conference as the present arms conference when British militarism "is holding under its heel one-fifth of the people of the world by a brutal and sordid system."

A great hope had come to India, he said, through the appearance and "labor of love" of the Mahatma Gandhi, leader of the movement for peaceful non-cooperation throughout India.

Asked as to how far Mr. Sastri, one of the British delegates at the conference, represented the people of India, Mr. Hossain replied it was "fanciful and outrageous" to suggest Mr. Sastri as an Indian representative.

JAPAN TO GIVE WAY IN SHANTUNG CASE

Hanihara, Speaking for Delegation, Expresses Optimism Over Outcome.

TOKIO TO CUT THE KNOT

Fresh Instructions Awaited for Settlement of Vital Problem.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Japan is preparing to recede from the extreme position taken by her delegates on the Shantung problem, which has temporarily disrupted the conversations between the Japanese and Chinese delegations.

This was intimated plainly to-day by M. Hanihara, speaking for the Japanese delegation, who expressed optimism over the final outcome and declared failure to settle this problem would leave conditions in the Far East in a dangerously unsettled condition.

Reference of the entire question to Tokyo for fresh instructions makes it possible for the Japanese Government to yield and have its action recognized generally as a "concession."

The Japanese delegates insist that in making their last offers to the Chinese delegates they had exceeded their original instructions and that they had no further without receiving new instructions from home. The entire Shantung situation suggests the final approach which the conference will not be in the direction of the settlement of the Far Eastern problem, which has not been seriously undertaken up to the present time. While the conference has devoted itself to reduction of armaments and has adopted general principles as to China, the causes for war which lie in the Far Eastern situation have hardly been touched.

The Manchurian situation is involved in the question of the "demands" because the extension of the Japanese leasehold in the Liaotung Peninsula is based upon the Sino-Japanese agreements growing out of the "demands."

Up to this time the American delegation has withheld any declaration of opinion as to the positions taken either by the Chinese or Japanese regarding Shantung and Siberia.

Spokesmen for the American delegation when asked to-day whether the four Power treaty involved American recognition of the Japanese position in northern Saghalien, said that it bound the United States to respect each other's rights. If Japan had any rights in Saghalien, then this country agreed to respect them, otherwise not. This crisp response called attention to the fact that Japan is not only planning to maintain its hold in northern Saghalien but upon the mainland adjacent to Saghalien as necessary to its military defense, much as the British are holding on to Kowloon as necessary to the defense of Hongkong.

PRESIDENT SUMMONS ECONOMY MEETING

Bureau Chiefs Will Meet Him Again Late in January.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—President Harding has directed that a general meeting of the business organization of the Government to discuss administrative economy be called during the latter part of January. It was announced today by Director of Budget Daves.

ITALIAN DELEGATES DEPRECATE ARMING

But Insist on Naval Equality With France.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (Associated Press).—Deprecating any movement to increase armaments either by land or sea the Italian delegates to the armament conference still hold to their original position that they must maintain an equality with France in naval strength.

'BOYS MUST BE WILLING TO FIGHT FOR COUNTRY'

OMAHA, Dec. 21.—When Mrs. Daisy Vanecko, mother of an Omaha world war veteran, told little Warren Pershing she didn't want him "to grow up to be a soldier," war Gen. Pershing made a brief stop here yesterday en route to spend the Christmas holidays with relatives at Lincoln, Gen. Pershing returned to her and said:

"Madame, I want my boy to grow up so that if his country needs him he will be willing to fight for it. We all want to create friendly relations with peoples of all countries, but if war comes we must accept the challenge."

ADDRESSES ON CHINA HERE ARE KEPT SECRET

Chung Pili, a Chinese diplomat, and Dr. Charles K. Edmunds addressed the Council on Foreign Relations on "The Economic Development of China" last night at a dinner in the Hotel Astor. David F. Houston, formerly Secretary of Agriculture, was toastmaster, and the guests included Paul D. Cravath and Felix M. Warburg.

Officers of the council explained that the meeting was secret and that reports of the movement for peaceful non-cooperation throughout India.

Asked as to how far Mr. Sastri, one of the British delegates at the conference, represented the people of India, Mr. Hossain replied it was "fanciful and outrageous" to suggest Mr. Sastri as an Indian representative.

BIG DIRIGIBLE FLEES FROM CAPITAL GALE

Roma Near Destruction at Dedicatory Exercises on Bolling Field.

SWEEP INTO VIRGINIA

Official Taking Over From Italy Is Carried Out Under Difficulties.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The big dirigible Roma, making her debut as the newest craft of the United States army air service, fled from Washington today to escape being wrecked by high winds that swept over Bolling Field and marred the dedicatory exercises in which some of the high officials of the American and Italian governments participated.

The Roma, which is the largest airship in the United States, was hauled about, dragging the combined crews of the army and navy air stations who were attempting to hold her with ropes. They turned the dirigible's nose to the wind to minimize the strain. They attached weights to the ropes, but the airship would not hold.

Finally the engines were started and the airship took off for Langley Field, 180 miles away, where there is a hangar sufficiently large to give shelter. The officers in charge feared that if the Roma remained in Washington outside a hangar, as had been arranged, she would have been wrecked. She reached Langley Field safely.

The Roma because of the storm, had difficulty in reaching Washington. She required almost three hours to make fifty miles of the distance, although her normal speed is eighty miles an hour. The wind was against the airship and it was necessary to fight every inch of the way.

The Roma arrived with only three of her six engines in working order, but army mechanics were hanging out of the side trying to put them in commission. There was the greatest difficulty, after the airship finally reached Bolling Field, to make a landing. The Roma hovered over the field at an altitude of 200 feet for a long time before it was possible to get her to the ground by means of ropes, which were let out to soldiers and sailors.

This was the first extended flight of the Roma, which recently was purchased for the army air service from the Italian Government. She was christened by Miss Fourness Walnwright, daughter of Col. Walnwright, Assistant Secretary of War. Miss Walnwright mounted a small ladder at the rear of the airship and broke a bottle of liquid air.

"I hereby dedicate this airship," she said, "to the service of the United States."

Lieut. Gen. Giuseppe Vaccari, chief of staff of the Italian army, presented in the name of the Italian Minister of War a battle flag for the airship. The ceremonies were witnessed by a large number of officials, including Secretary of the Navy Denby, the officers of foreign delegations and members of the House and Senate Military Affairs committees.

Throughout the exercises the crews called in to hold the airship in place were fighting hard against the wind, and that part of the program which provided for taking visitors to the ceremonies for a flight over Washington had to be abandoned.

SOCIAL BLOC TO HELP NEWBERRY CHARGED

Kenyon Attacks It as Most Powerful in Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Use of social influence to bring about a vote favorable to Truman H. Newberry in the Michigan Senatorial election contest of 1918 was charged in the Senate to-day by Senator Kenyon, Republican, Iowa.

The Iowa Senator, who is one of the leaders of the agricultural bloc, declared that of all blocs, the "social bloc" was the most powerful.

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NEW CHINESE CABINET; GEN. CHANG IN CONTROL

Governor of Manchuria Favoring Reactionaries.

PEKING, Dec. 20 (Associated Press).—Liang Shih-yi has been named as Premier of the Chinese Cabinet to succeed Chin Yun-peng, who with all his Ministers resigned following the arrival here of Gen. Chang Tso-lin, Governor of Manchuria. Gen. Chang is now engaged in forming a coalition Government in which all the reactionary parties are participating.

The new Premier is credited with having inspired the attempt by Yuan Shi-kai to create himself Emperor in 1915. Among those in Chang's following are Wang Chao-yin, former Minister of Education of Hubei, and Chang Chin-yao, former Governor of Hunan province, which post he held at the time of the murder of the Rev. W. A. Reimann, an American missionary, in June, 1920, and following which the American Legation demanded that he be held responsible for the crime.

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